The People's Korea

No. 1,299 EVERY SATURDAY JULY 26, 1986 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

–25th Anniversary of Korea-China Friendship Treaty–

Deng: DPRK, China Have Common Task to Continue Cooperation Forever

By exchanging high-level delegations and tie-reaffirming messages of party and government leaders, Pyongyang and Beijing on July 11 observed the 25th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty, showing the firmness of their traditional fraternity.

To celebrate the treaty's contribution to the development of the bilateral relationships, China sent friendship envoys to the DPRK, including a party and government delegation (July 10-14) headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Vice Premier of the State Council.

The delegations Pyongyang sent in return included WPK and state officials and TV and radio committee members.

The head of the party and state delegation was Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bareau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice President.

They were welcomed with also mass rallies and banquets and had talks on July 14 with top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC.

Mr. Deng hailed the "great significance" of the anniversary celebration, which he said demonstrated the "militant unity and fraternal friendship" between the DPRK and China, reported the official KCNA.

The agency added, "He said the two countries which have maintained solid relations of cooperation for a long time have the common task to continue cooperation forever."

A meeting also took place on July 10 and 11 in Beijing between the Korean envoys and Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who emphasized that China will continue its efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two.

He also made clear once again China's resolute support for DPRK's stand to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The seven-article treaty, called the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, was signed by President (then Premier) Kim Il Sung and the late Premier Chou Enlai on July 11, 1961 in Beijing. **(See the treaty on page 3)**

To Commemorate Anniversary

Apart from party and state officials who visited Pyongyang and Beijing, the two traditional allies exchanged representatives from friendship associations and regional delegations from Ryanggang and Pyongan provinces in the DPRK and from Jilin and Liaoning provinces in China.

To commemorate the historical anniversary, a meeting was held in the DPRK on July 9 to open Korea-China Friendship Week and other three local mass rallies which heard speeches by Korean and Chinese delegates were also packed with people.

The friendship envoys from the neibouring country were received by President Kim Il Sung on July 12.

While a photo exhibition which showed Chinese people's achievements in socialist construction, started on July 9, a show was given two days later where dancers performed in the national costumes of the two countries.

The Chinese visitors were treated to a mass gymnastic display by 50,000 Pyongyang students, depicting the "immortal exploits" of the Chinese soldiers

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President Kim Il Sung on July 12 received a party and government delegation from China. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Gromyko Endorses the DPRK's Offer for Olympic Co-hosting

Andrei Gromyko supported the DPRK's proposals for co-hosting of the Olympic Games, saying "As regards the discussion on the problem of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games, the Soviet Union supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the forthcoming Olympic Games be held in the north and the south of Korea," according to a TASS report from Moscow.

His comment came at the Kremlin on July 9 when he met with Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee on his visit to Moscow for the Goodwill Games.

Stressing that this would make the situation on the Korean Peninsula healthy and allow the Games to be held without a hitch, Mr. Gromyko said "The International Olympic Committee should contribute to a fair solution of this problem."

—O Jin U Sends Second Letters to Livsey and S. Korean Counterpart—

3-party Mil. Talks Urged for Detente in Korea

O Jin U, Minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, on July 11, delivered his "letters" by means of a radio broadcast, to the Commander of the U.N. Forces, William Livsey and the south Korean defence minister, Li Gi Baek, as they refused to receive the letters at Panmunjom despite repeated requests that they do so.

"I can only assume that your position in this matter stems from your inability to understand our proposals or your lack of determination to solve the problems and ease tensions," said O Jin U.

His comments were in reply to statement made by Livsey on June 21, when he said that Pyongyang's peace initiatives were merely a "matter of north-south relations," and "issues of detente can be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission." (MAC)

General O Jin U pointed out that "the problems of averting war and easing tensions are primarily between us and the United States, whereas, before they were a matter of north-south relations."

In his second letter O Jin U said "the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula is ascribable to the presence of U.S. forces in south Korea and the threat of war to which our people are exposed comes mainly from their military actions against us."

The letter attributed the present military tension in Korea to the presence of 40,000 GI's, some 1,000 nuclear weapons and large scale military exercises held regularly in south Korea.

Indicating Livsey's remarks, he said, "the Military Armistice Commission has failed to reach agreement even on trifling matters for the observance of the provisions of the armistice agreement, and it failed to settle even the elementary problem related to security in the headquarters area of the MAC and the joint security of the Panmunjom area recently proposed by the DPRK." "Under such conditions," he continued, "it is impossible to realize our peace proposals as these contain matters which can only be dealt with outside of the framework of the MAC."

O Jin U went on to criticize Livsey's irresponsible attitude to peace. "When we proposed to discuss the problem of suspending military exercises to help ease tensions at the MAC you opposed all discussion on the matter, claiming that it is outside of the jurisdiction of the MAC." **(See the letter to Livsey on page 4)**

The DPRK has shown her sincere and honest attitude in creating the favorable conditions that must precede north-south dialogues and the removal of tensions in Korea.

Such overtures have included the following proposals and decisions:

1) a reduction of troops and the withdrawal of arms around the joint security area at Panmunjom. (July 29, 1985. The U.S. turned it down)

2) a decision to halt large-scale military

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WPK Sends Condolence Message to Hanoi

PYONGYANG July 11 (KCNA) – The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of condolence on July 11 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam on the death of Comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam.

Noting that the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea expresses deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people upon hearing the sad news of the death of Comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, the message says: We ask you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

Korean-Chinese Friendship Is Solid

Speech of Premier Kang Song San

Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the Pyongyang meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which was held in the afternoon of July 10 at the February 8 House of Culture. Follow excerpts :

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China on July 11, 1961, was a signal event in developing and strengthening onto a new higher stage the Korea-China friendship sealed in blood through the protracted anti-imperialist joint struggle on a firm legal basis.

Over the past 25 years since its signing, the treaty has made a great contribution to constantly expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, promoting the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korea-China friendship is a solid, vital and militant friendship which struck deep historical roots in the period of the arduous joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors and an invincible, everlasting friendship between the two peoples who have shared life and death, weal and woe both in days of difficulty and joy.

The Korean and Chinese peoples fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench when the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression in Korea, obsessed with a wild ambition for world supremacy after the Second World War.

We always remember the fact that the Chinese people sent volunteers, holding high the banner of "resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" to help our people in the grim days of difficult struggle deciding the fate of the country.

The Korea-China friendship is friendship of a special nature between revolutionary comrades-in-arms based on deep amity and trust between the party and state leaders of the two countries and this adds brilliance to the friendship.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai forged deep friendly relations many years ago and laid the eternal bedrock of the Korea-China friendship.

The China visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and Korea visits of respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping in recent years provided a more brilliant historic milestone in the Korea-China friendship.

Our people are most proud of the fact that the Korea-China friendship the party and state leaders of the two countries provided and nursed together is being carried forward and developed excellently generation after generation.

The fraternal Chinese people rallied firm around the Communist Party of China are hastening the construction of material and spiritual civilization according to the socialist modernization programme and effecting a new upsurge in industry, agriculture, national defence, science and technology and in all other fields.

The Korean people are rejoiced as over their own over the big change effected in China, the fraternal neighbour, by overcoming all sorts of trials in the way of advance.

We heartily wish the Chinese people shining victory in the struggle for carrying out the Seventh Five-Year Plan, realizing the four major modernizations and building socialism with Chinese peculiarities, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The Chinese people are actively striving to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland, and safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The People's Republic of China is growing stronger to be a strong peace force in Asia and exercising a big influence on the international affairs.

We are convinced that the Chinese party and government will make greater achievements in implementing an independent, sovereign and peace-loving foreign policy.

The basic policy consistently maintained by our party and government in the struggle for national reunification is to reunify the country independently by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way.

According to this basic policy, our party and DPRK government laid down the three principles of national reunification, put forward the proposal for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea, the proposal for holding wide-range dialogue between the north and the south of Korea and, further, north-south top-level talks.

But none of these reasonable proposals and initiatives for peaceful reunification has been realized owing to the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and south Korean puppets.

We bitterly denounce the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for ceaselessly aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and leading the situation to the brink of war.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily spread into a nuclear war throughout the world.

Under the prevailing situation we proposed some time ago to have talks between the military authorities involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea to help ease the tension and create an atmosphere of dialogue and negotiation.

We also put forward a peace proposal to create a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

In order to remove the danger of war and guarantee a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from south Korea and a nuclear-free, peace zone be created on the Korean Peninsula.

But, the United States and the south Korean authorities categorically opposed our peace proposal.

If the United States truly desires peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must withdraw at once from south Korea, taking along nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons in conformity with the desire of the world's peace-loving people and the demand of the times and respond to our reasonable peace proposals.

The United States must desist from encouraging the south Korean authorities to confrontation and war against us and permanent division and interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and doing things obstructive to her reunification.

The south Korean authorities must look straight at the trend of the time and immediately give up the foolish warlike dream of invading us in collusion with the outside forces.

The Korean people would as ever remain faithful to the end to their obligations under the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people forever on the road of the sacred struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

China Will Invariably Support Your Just Stand

Speech of Vice Premier Tian Jiyun

Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Premier of the State Council, who is heading the Chinese party and delegation, made a speech at a Pyongyang meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Follow excerpts:

Twenty five years ago our respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea, thereby recording a brilliant page in the annals of the Sino-Korean relations.

The parties and countries of China and Korea have strengthened unity, developed friendship, sincerely cooperated and helped each other in the spirit of the treaty, thus promoting the development of their relations and, at the same time, playing an important part in maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Today the danger of war still exists. As the peace forces have grown markedly in Asia and the world, it has become possible to win a comparatively long sphere of peace. The Chinese and Korean peoples who made big national sacrifice to repulse foreign aggression and defend peace in their countries are deeply aware of the value of peace through their own experience. The grand socialist construction in our two countries needs a long, stable and pacific international environment. To this end, our two countries, proceeding from the basic interests of their peoples and the world people, are pursuing a diplomatic policy of independence and sovereignty and exerting their efforts for the sacred cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Our unshakable stand and sincere efforts are closely related to the peace campaign of the peoples of various countries and constitute a powerful force and important factor for peace and security in this region.

In the last years the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government have put forward a number of reasonable proposals to ease the situation on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. A series of your important proposals for holding north-south dialogue and tripartite talks, converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, suspending military exercises and opening three-way talks of the military authorities have drawn the deep attention of the world public and enjoyed widespread support.

In particular, the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung, envisaging the reunification of the country under the condition in which the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's idea and system, indicates the way and means for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and reflects the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people. If the cause of Korean reunification is accomplished, the sufferings from the long-drawn division of the nation and the split of kinsmen will be brought to an end and a lasting peace preserved on the Korean Peninsula. It will also be helpful to peace and security in Asia and all other parts of the world. China, a close neighbour and comrade-in-arms of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is deeply concerned about the situation on the Korean Peninsula and will invariably support your just stand and all the reasonable demands.

We hope that the United States and south Korean side will positively res-

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A Chinese party and government delegation headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Premier of the State Council, arrived in Pyongyang on July 10 to attend celebrations in Korea of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Spectacular New Hotel Built on Mt. Myohyang

The new hotel was built in a scenic spot on Mt. Myohyang.

President Kim Il Sung inspected the Myohyangsan Hotel on its completion, the KCNA reported on June 21.

Going round the inside and outside of the hotel, he aquainted himself with the unusual architecture and expressed deep satisfaction with its excellent design and construction, which blend with the natural features of Mt. Myohyang.

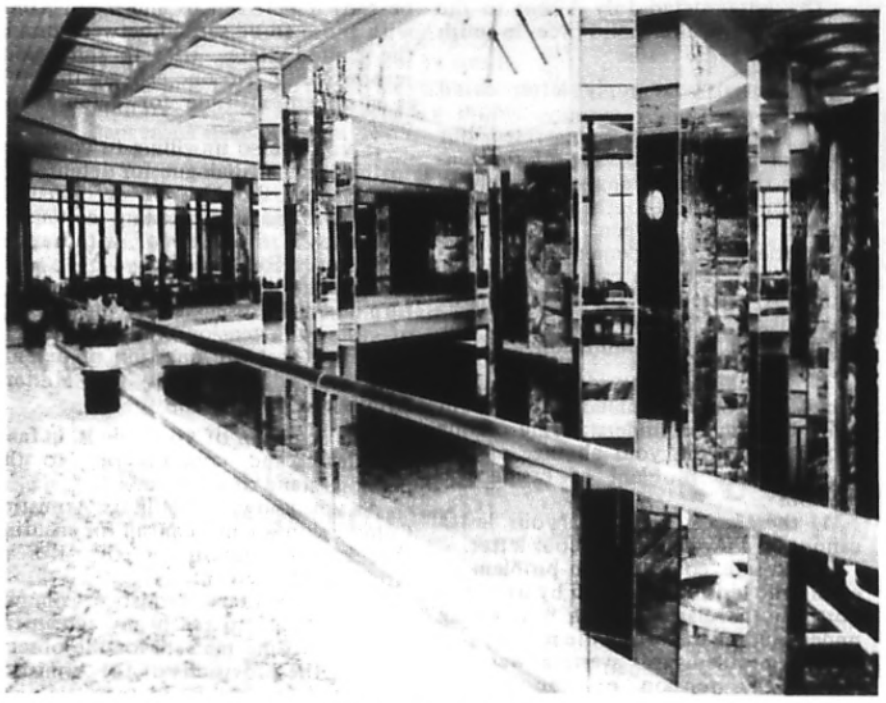
This unique hotel, built like a triangular tower, is a modern service center with rooms of different sizes, dining halls, a cinema, amusement rooms, a shop and many other service facilities.

There are modern restaurants in the hotel and foreign cuisine is available.

The 15-story hotel is equipped with an observing elevator in which visitors can look out of while ascending or decending.

▶ The exterior of the Myohyangsan Hotel, unique hotel built like a triangular tower. The hotel is equipped with an observing elevator in the center.

▼ A rotary restaurant on the 15 floor.



A hall on the second floor.

Text of Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between DPRK And PRC (Excerpts)

The following are excerpts from the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China which was signed on July 11, 1961 in Beijing.

Article One

The contracting parties will continue to make every effort to safeguard the peace of Asia and the world and the security of all peoples.

Article Two

The contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either of the contracting parties by any state. In the event of one of the contracting parties being subjected to the armed attack by any state or several states jointly and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal.

Article Three

Neither contracting party shall conclude any alliance directed against the other contracting party or take part in any block or in any action or measure directed against the other contracting party.

Article Four

The contracting parties will consult with each other on all important international questions of common interest to the two countries.

Article Five

The contracting parties, on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and in the spirit of friendly cooperation, will continue to render each other every possible economic and technical aid in the cause of socialist construction of the two countries and will continue to consolidate and develop economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Article Six

The contracting parties hold that the unification of Korea must be realized along peaceful and democratic lines and that such a solution accords exactly with the national interests of the Korean people and the aim of preserving peace in the Far East.

Article Seven

The present treaty is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the day of exchange of instruments of ratification, which will take place in Pyongyang. The present treaty will remain in force until the contracting parties agree on its amendment of termination. Done in duplicate in Beijing on the 11th day of July, 1961, in the Korean and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

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pond to them so as to do things useful for relaxing the situation of the Korean Peninsula, resuming the north-south dialogue and realizing tripartite talks. The reunification of Korea is the trend of the time and a desire of the people. So, no force can bar it.

The heroic Korean people are striving to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and, at the same time, carrying on the cause of socialist construction, continuing to make new successes.

The party and government of China and the Chinese people always direct deep attention to the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and sincerely rejoice over all your achievements. We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Korean people greater successes in attaining the 10 major long-term objectives of socialist economic construction under the leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

China and Korea are linked by the same mountain and river and the two peoples are as close as real brothers. In the past period of the revolutionary war we shed our blood together and at the present time of peaceful construction the common idea and cause linked us closer. We should particularly treasure this revolutionary friendship and strive to develop it.

Thanks to repeated cordial meetings between the leaders of our two parties and two countries in recent years, the deep and cordial feelings of friendship have been developed still further, exchange and cooperation between both sides in different fields strengthened daily and new successes are registered continuously. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, we hope that the China-Korea friendship will develop as eternally as the water of the River Amnok and as firm as the rock of Mt. Kumgang.

O Jin U Calls for Three-way Mil. Talks

PYONGYANG JULY 11 (KCNA) – O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 9 sent letters separately to William J. Livsey, Commander of the U.N. Forces in south Korea, and Li Gi Baek, south Korean Defence Minister, proposing to hold talks between the military authorities in accordance with the peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army.

Reply letters expressing the stand of avoiding talks between the military authorities for detente on the Korean Peninsula came on June 21 and 24 respectively from the Commander of the U.N. Forces in south Korea and the south Korean Defence Minister.

In this connection, the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK urged them to receive letters at Panmunjom at noon July 11, notifying the opposite side through the secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission that our side would send letters again to them expressing our stand.

But the U.N. Forces side doggedly refused to receive the letter, groundlessly taking issue with us on the matter of the deputy for the addresser, the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK who is First Deputy for the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the south Korean side also refused to receive the letter of the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK.

Such condition compelled our side to send over radio the letters to the Commander of the U.N. Forces in south Korea and the south Korean Defence Minister.

Letter to William J. Livsey

The letter dated July 5 sent to the Commander of the U.N. Forces in south Korea over radio reads:

I received your reply letter dated June 21.

In the letter you interpreted our proposal for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula merely as a matter of north-south relations and evaded talks between the military authorities for its settlement and expressed the stand that in case of discussing problems related to the relaxation of the tension, it can be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

I cannot but consider that such stand of yours stemmed either from your insufficient understanding of our proposal or from your absence of will to solve the problem of easing the tension.

I, therefore, think that your letter cannot be a proper reply to our letter.

Your side confined the problem of easing the tension proposed by us to the north-south relations. This is a wrong understanding distorting the reality.

The problems of averting war and easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula are mainly those arising between us and the United States before they are a matter of north-south relations.

In actuality the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula is ascribable to the presense of U.S. forces in south Korea and the war policy and the threat of war to which our people are exposed comes mainly from their military action against us.

Now U.S. forces more than 40,000 strong are present in south Korea, various kinds of U.S. military equipment including more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons is deployed and U.S. military exercises for attacking us are being held almost every day there. This reality patently proves that the United States can by no means be ruled out in settling the problem of easing the tension.

It is quite natural, therefore, to mention, before anyone else, the U.S. side and call the United States to account when we argue on the problem of detente and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

This was why we proposed last time to sit at one table with your side, considering that the U.S. side is the very one responsible for the heightening of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and a responsible party which is under obligation to relax the tension there.

But you who hold real military power with U.S. forces present in south Korea directly under your command and control them said yourself that the problem of relaxing the tension on the Korean Peninsula is a matter of north-south relations to be solved among the Koreans themselves. This cannot but be a surprising fact deviating too far from common sense.

Of course, we have matters to be settled separately with south Korea.

But your side, mixing the problem to be settled between us and south Korea with those to be settled between us and the United States, tries to shirk your responsibility. No one can say that this is a sincere attitude for detente and peace.

If you are so unwilling to come out to the table of dialogue for detente and peace, you should have refrained to begin with from heightening the tension and chosen the road of withdrawing from south Korea.

As your side could not categorically turn down the discussion of the problem of easing the tension, your side said in the letter that the question of detente could be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

This assertion of your side is, in fact, unrealistic and contradictory to the previous stand of your side.

As you know, the Military Armistice Commission is a mechanism for ensuring the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

But the Military Armistice Commission has failed to reach any agreement even on trifling matters for the observance of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and it failed to settle even the elementary problem related to security in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and the joint security area at Panmunjom proposed by our side recently.

It is evident to everyone that under such conditions it is impossible to realize our peace proposal containing matters outside the framework of the Military Armistice Commission through this mechanism.

While evading to hold talks between the military authorities which can practically settle the matter, your side called this time for discussing the problem of easing the tension at the Military Armistice Commission which cannot settle the problem, this position cannot be viewed as a true one in every respect.

Further, we cannot believe the assertion of your side calling for the discussion of the problem of easing the tension at the Military Armistice Commision.

When we proposed to discuss the problem of suspending military exercises for the relaxation of the tension at the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, your side opposed the discussion of the matter itself, claiming that it is outside the function of the Military Armistice Commission. This was not long ago.

Your side has forgotten this word given by yourself some time ago and now says as if general problems related to the relaxation of the military tension including the problem of suspending military exercises can be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. This is nothing but a pretext for evading talks between the military authorities proposed by us.

No one can agree with the whimsical attitude of changing assertion and logic for the convenience of justifying a

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Letter to Li Gi Baek

The letter dated July 5 sent to the south Korean defence minister over the radio reads:

I received your reply letter dated June 24.

As you know, we, out of an earnest desire to remove the danger of war and tension created in the country, had the privilege to advance a peace proposal to your side recently to solve immediate problems awaiting urgent solution in the military affairs.

But your side, contrary to our stand, has taken the stand of categorically refusing to come out to talks between the military authorities, not sensible of its bounden duty to remove the danger of war befalling the nation, and thereby greatly disappointed the entire fellow countrymen and the world's people who had been desirous of detente, dialogue and peace.

This is very regrettable.

Your side, instead of giving a responsible answer to our new peace initiative, has tried to justify your wrong stand in evading talks between the military authorities, shifting the blame for the suspension of the dialogue onto our side.

As for the blame for the suspension of the hard-won north-south dialogues and failure to resume them, we should call your side to account for this.

I am not going to mention the efforts exerted by the delegations of our side for the north-south dialogues here, but you can hardly deny that entering this year the military authorities of our side took a positive step to stop military exercises, large and small, for the purpose of saving the north-south dialogues from the danger and creating a favourable atmosphere for them.

Contrary to our efforts, however, your side has suspended all talks at a time by staging the large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercises together with the United States against the other party to the dialogue with the mobilization of armed forces hundreds of thousands strong and military equipment of various kinds. Further, your side has heightened the tension and hindered the resumption of the dialogue by officially stating that it would escalate the military rehearsal in the future.

I think you who have organized together with the United States military exercises incompatible with the dialogue must know well of this.

Your side must realize that it is helpful to the improvement of the present complicated north-south relations and to the relaxation of the tension in our country for your side to take the stand of frankly admitting its responsibility and examining itself.

In the reply letter your side, taking the attitude of getting on our nerve and carping on us from the beginning, failed to show a due sincerity for our constructive peace proposal.

Your side, first of all, slandered without reason our proposal for talks between the military authorities, as one for a "propaganda" purpose.

It cannot be construed otherwise than a very thoughtless assertion reflecting the perplexed position of your side that failed to find any reasonable ground to oppose our peace proposal, reasonable and fair.

Without sitting face to face with us for discussion, your side, on its seat far away slandered at will our disinterested proposal as one for "propaganda". No one can say that this is the proper attitude of observing good manners and solving the problem.

In the letter your side, refusing to accept our peace proposal as one for "propaganda", holds that the problem of easing the tension should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

We cannot but say that your side made such an assertion, unable to see reason and unaware of its position.

As for the Military Armistice Commission, this mechanism as pointed out in the report of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, is failing to solve even matters for the observance of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and to reach agreement upon even problems related to security in the very narrow joint security area under its control.

Further, it cannot but be said that in view of our proposal for settling immediate military problems for detente and peace in a package, the present Military Armistice Commission whose function is limited is too small in scale and low in level.

In connection with your assertion that problems should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission, it is necessary to recall that your side, in actuality, has no compentence or say in this mechanism.

The counterpart of the senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission is a U.S. Army general and the secretary and joint duty officer are U.S. Army officers and even the post of the language section chief is held by a U.S. Army officer. Under such condition, we can hardly understand where is your seat and who is your partner and what you want to say if problems are discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

Without taking into consideration its position, your side repeated the assertion of the U.S. side in its reply letter that problems should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. This is a wrong behaviour in view of national dignity and a disgraceful behavior affecting its honour.

We would like to add one word more that as for the "proposal for building trust" your side said you brought forward for detente, people clearly know that it is a proposal of the U.S. side, not of your side, and they consider that your side merely issued a statement in support of it.

To all intents and purposes, the stand and attitude of your side is to have a discussion at a place without its seat or the right to settle problems, denying itself to be an independent party to the dialogue and avoiding the place for detente and peace. Such stand and atti-

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PAF Spokesman Hits U.S. and S. Korea for Refusal of Mil. Talks

A spokesman of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 14 issued a statement at a press conference, denouncing the dialogue-negating and anti-peace act of the United States and the south Korean side in refusing its new peace proposal to have talks of military authorities.

The statement says:

This peace initiative of ours is a reasonable and timely measure for dispelling the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula at any cost, removing the acute military confrontation and creating as early as possible an atmosphere for talks which is now at a standstill.

But the United States and the south Korean side approached our constructive peace initiative with an extremely irresponsible and dishonest attitude from the very beginning.

The U.S. forces side attempted in vain not to take over our letter containing a new peace proposal under this or that pretext after it received the first telephone notice on the letter. But it was forced to take over the letter 10 days later by our patient efforts and generous stand.

The wrong approach of the U.S. forces and the south Korean side to our proposal on the talks of military authorities was made clearer in their reply letter.

The U.S. forces side not only grossly distorted fact, claiming that our proposal was one confined to north-south relations, but also avoided the talks of military authorities, arguing that the problem of easing the military tension should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. The south Korean side took the stand of refusing the talks of military authorities in the same vein as the United States forces, labelling our peace proposal as "propaganda-oriented".

The claim of the U.S. forces side that our proposal is one confined to the north-south relations is no more than an impudent sophism to shirk its responsibility as the very one illegally occupying south Korea and aggravating tension and refuse the discussion of the detente and peace problem.

And it is an utterly unrealistic and unreasonable preposterous assertion on the part of the U.S. forces and the south Korean side to insist that the problem of military detente should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

While resorting to dastardly maneuvres to evade talks of military authorities for detente and peace by all means, the United States and the south Korean authorities refused even to receive our second letters this time.

By doggedly turning down our proposal for talks of military authorities, the United States and the south Korean rulers revealed to the world that "detente", "dialogue" and "peace" noisily peddled by them are a lie and they seek only confrontation and war.

Their refusal of our new peace proposal clearly proves once again that the "threat of southward invasion" advertised by them is a fiction, which is an offspring of their intrigues to bridge over internal crisis by justifying the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea and threatening the south Korean people.

Facts make it crystal-clear what the United States and the south Korean authorities want today is not detente and peace but confrontation and war.

The United States has never wanted peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists have persistently pursued aggression and war in south Korea and their extremely adventurous military actions have reached a more dangerous stage in recent years.

They have systematically reinforced various types of combat means including nuclear weapons and military strength in south Korea and ceaselessly staged provocative military exercises, even scheming a "forestalling strike" at us.

The south Korean ruling quarters are not only stepping up anti-national war moves with outcries for "anti-communism and destruction of communism" in subservience to the U.S. imperialists' reckless confrontation policy, but also hashly suppressing south Korean students and people who are calling for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism by linking them with the north, in an effort to bridge over the present political crisis.

But the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are committing a mistake.

They should know that those who challenge the purpose and desire of the people, while sharpening the sword of aggression and war, eventually fall into the pitfall designed by themselves.

We will never tolerate the soil of our country converted into a nuclear war ground of outside forces and our nation reduced to a victim to the aggressors' policy of confrontation.

The United States should discard its belligerent stand of opposing the tripartite talks and the talks of military authorities, unconditionally discontinue its aggression and war moves and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along its troops, nuclear weapons and all other aggression forces.

The south Korean authorities should discard their service spirit to live in the bosom of the United States indefinitely and give up the criminal moves of confrontation and war to plunge the fellow countrymen into a holocaust of war in league with outside forces.

The grave situation obtaining in our country today urgently demands that the whole nation rise in unity in a nation-wide struggle for removing the danger of a war and defending peace.

We express the hope that the governments and peoples of all countries of Asia and the rest of the world will pay deep attention to the grave situation created on the Korean Peninsula and continue to express firm solidarity with our people's just struggle for detente and peace.

Letter to William J. Livsey

(Continued from page 4)

wrong stand on the matter of same character.

When we proposed to have tripartite talks, your side refused to come out to the table of talks, saying that they would deal with the problem of the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the conclusion of a peace agreement. And now your side refuses even to solve the immediate problem of detente, not the solution of the fundamental problem for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Your side talking about "threat of southward invasion" from the north opposes and refuses to accept this and that proposal of ours for detente and peace. We cannot but doubt what your side really wants to do.

This is an international year of peace.

Our nation and the world's people earnestly hope to see the danger of war dispelled and the tension eased on the Korean Peninsula this year.

Our initiative on holding talks between the military authorities is the best way of realising the aspiration and desire of our fellow countrymen and the world's people at present and accords with the stand of the United States which professed its desire for dialogue and detente in Korea.

Your side should deeply study our new peace proposal again and show a positive response from an honest stand.

We hold that talks between the military authorities should be opened without fail within July as proposed in our letter dated June 9.

In this connection, I, hoping for the realization of preliminary contact as early as possible, entrust the date and venue of preliminary contact to your side.

I hope for your positive reply.

Letter to Li Gi Baek

(Continued from page 4)

tude failed to give a proper reply to our peace proposal.

As for "talks between the supreme chiefs of the north and south authorities" your side brought forward in your letter, it is a proposal purely for a propaganda purpose, a claptrap one ignoring the reality.

It does not stand to reason to propose top-level talks without consideration under the present condition in which the multi-channelled dialogues between the north and the south have been suspended.

Our proposal for talks between the military authorities reflects the positive stand of resuming the deadlocked north-south talks and realising top-level talks at an early date by taking steps for detente in the military affairs.

If your side is truly interested in the matter of top-level talks, why did it evade in the letter even to make a mention of parliamentary talks which should be taken into account without fail for top-level talks, while talking about Red Cross and economic talks? We cannot but doubt what your real intention is.

All facts show that your side does not want detente or dialogue but seeks only confrontation and war in our country.

In face of the imminent danger of war the entire fellow countrymen watch the military authorities before anyone else. If you who should conduct responsible work for detente and peace turn away from this and avoid the responsibility you assume before the nation, you will be only committing a crime against the nation.

Our peace proposal is not a matter which may be solved or not by any party and whose realisation may be given up by anyone's refusal.

It is a vital question related to the destiny of the whole nation and an important matter directly related to world peace.

Proceeding from this, I hold that your side must deeply study again our proposal that those who hold real military power sit face to face to solve urgent military problems waiting for solution in our country, and show an affirmative response to it.

In view of the urgency of talks between the military authorities, we think that they should be opened without fail within July, as already proposed in our letter dated June 9.

In this connection, I, hoping for the realisation of preliminary contact as early as possible, entrust its date and venue to your side.

I hope for an early reply from you.

150 People Sentenced For Anti-"government" Activities

A total of 416 people were tried on charges of holding illegal assemblies or participating in demonstrations last year, of which 150, or 36.1 percent were sentenced to jail terms, according to an annual report by the south Korean court administration ministry.

In addition, 1,108 were brought to summary courts for brief trials on similar charges in the year.

Of them, 901 were suspected of holding student demonstrations, a sharp increase of over 19 times against the previous year's 47.

Those charged with being involved in labour disputes also increased by a conspicuous 55.7 percent to 109 people.

700 "Subversive" Tape Cassettes Confiscated

The Seoul police on July 9 confiscated 700 tape cassettes containing anti-"government" songs and banned the sale of 20 "problematic" books.

These cassette tapes feature "demonstration" songs, and songs about the Kwangju Incident. One of them, titled "Field Conquered Again", cynically criticizes cultural exchanges between south Korea and Japan.

The cassette tapes were produced by dissident groups such as the Mass Culture Movement Council and the Folk Song Research Club.

The books claimed to be "problematic" or "subversive" include four translated works of a Chinese author in addition to those criticizing the present "regime."

The search operation was done without court warrants on the strength of the "law" which stipulates that the illegal cassette tapes are subject to confiscation without search warrants.

Meanwhile, the MCMC and an association of book stores on July 10 issued a statement, protesting the July 9 seizure by police.

Students Demonstrate Against Police Violence

About 100 students from five universities in Seoul on July 15 staged a street demonstration in a plaza in front of Puchon Railway Station in Puchon city, Kyonggi Province, denouncing the alleged sexual abuse of Miss Kwon, a former female student activist in Seoul National University by Moon Gui Dong, a police officer in the city.

Police took away 25 protesters, including Chon Chang Yong, a junior majoring in sociology at Seoul National University.

During the demonstration, the students scattered anti-"government" leaflets and hurled fire bottle bombs.

A similar protest was reported on July 10 when about 200 students from 9 universities including Seoul National, Korea, Sung Kyun Kwan, Ewha Women's and Sogang universities held a rally against the police violence to the female, which was held in front of the library of Korea University.

The participants burned an effigy of Moon Gui Dong.

Police Search Campuses in Seoul

About 3,000 police on July 11 and 12 waged surprise raids on 20 university campuses in Seoul, following the July 2 crackdown on high schools.

Police seized about 18,000 items used for anti-"government" demonstrations.

The search, the first one since the February raid on 114 campuses, was conducted by 12 police stations under the direction of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

During the search of Seoul National University, police seized a "great wall paper" protesting the arrest of dissident leader Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, and some 50 copies of anti-"government" leaflets.

In the 40-minute search of Korea University, police collected some 2,000 copies of leaflets and articles for demonstrations, including nine placards.

Pyongyang Condemns Tokyo's History Distortion

PYONGYANG July 4 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun on July 4 carries an article by Associate Doctor Kang Sok Hui of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Science, under the headline "Unjustifiable Move of the Japanese Authorities to Distort the Korean History Again".

Pointing out that the Japanese authorities gave "instructions" to understate the number of Korean casualties at the hand of Japanese troops in the March 1 Popular Uprising in 1919 at 53,000 and cut other figures, too, in history textbooks for the high school authorized by the Japanese Ministry of Education,the paper says:

This is, in essense, an attempt to conceal the ferocity of their fascist colonial repressive rule in the past days and "justify" their reinvasion of south Korea and overseas expansion.

It continues:

In dealing with the early Korea-Japan relations in the authorized textbooks, the Japanese authorities saw to it that "the people who came across the sea" was rewritten into "naturalized people" who were naturalized into Japanese, ceasing to be Koreans from the very beginning. This is intended to obliterate the role played by Koreans in the historic, economic and cultural development of Japan. And this vividly reveals their bid to gratify their desire for reinvasion of south Korea.

Pointing to the "instructions" of the Japanese authorities to change the "Korean language" into "Hanguk Korean language" in the authorized textbooks, the paper says: They seek in this to win the favor of the south Korean puppets with textbooks as a tantalizing political bait and realise their reinvasion designs on south Korea without difficulty.

The Japanese authorities made an ambiguous and distorted descriptions of stark historical facts, as can be seen in their attempt to whitewash the crimes committed by the Japanese aggressors in Korea in the 1952-1598 war. This is an artifice to conceal the brutality of the Japanese aggressors in the past.

With no amount of attempt can the Japanese authorities change or erase history of crimes committed against the Korean people.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (June 25-July 16)

June 25

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by President Chong Gi Chol to the GDR.
* A delegation of the UNESCO National Committee of the DPRK headed by Vice Chairman Kim Chol Sik, Vice President of the Academy of Social Science, to attend the 24th Coordinating Meeting of the National Committees of Socialist Countries for UNESCO to be held in the Soviet Union.

June 28

* A Korean movie delegation headed by Kwon Hyok Bong, Director of the General Bureau of Film to attend the 25th Carlovy Vary International Film Festival in Czechoslovakia.

July 2

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to attend celebrations scheduled in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.
* A Korean government economic delegation headed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs for a visit to Libya.
* A delegation of the State Planning Commission of the DPRK headed by its Vice Chairman An Bong Gi, for a visit to Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Commission of Power Industry of the DPRK headed by its Vice Chairman Pak Song Hui, for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its Vice Chairman Pang Dae Ok, for a visit to India.
* A Sunchon City friendship delegation, for a visit to Poland.

July 3

* A North Hamgyong provincial friendship delegation headed by Chang Bong Il, Vice Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

July 6

* A North Pyongan provincial friendship delegation headed by Ryu Jae Man, Vice Chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, for a visit to Liaoning Province, China.
* A Ryanggang provincial friendship delegation headed by Pak Chun Hwa, Vice Chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee for a visit to Jilin Province, China.

July 8

* A delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its Chairman Chu Chang Jun, for a visit to China.
* A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences headed by its Vice President Sin Mun Gyu, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

July 9

* A Korean government delegation headed by Kim Yong Chae, Minister of Post and Telecommunications, to attend celebrations of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.
* A delegation of the Korean Union of Architects headed by Choe Dok Sun, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

July 16

* A party workers' visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Sung Il, Chief Secretary of the WPK Nampo Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (June 30-July 15)

June 30

* A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Jean Andre Ndremanjary, member of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, Deputy to the People's National Assembly and Minister of Population, Social Conditions, Youth and Sports.
* A Party workers delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Iliya Bochukov, Deputy Director of a department of the BCP Central Committee.
* A delegation of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia led by Head L. Erdentchoulon.

July 1

* A government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Assogva Frederic Affo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.
* Pierre Boudot, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Professor of Paris University No. 1.
* An Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Dikshit Surya Prasad, Professor of Lucknow University of India.
* M. M. Verma, Professor and Doctor of Delhi University of India and his group.
* A delegation of Matsumoto Dental College of Japan headed by its founder and permanent adviser Yagasaki Yasushi.

(Continued on page 7)

Sports and Culture

Months of Sea Sports Begin

PYONGYANG July 7 (KCNA) – The July-August sea sports months opened in Korea.

Meeting the sea sports months sports establishments and goods were readjusted and many new ones secured in cities and countries and at schools throughout the country to make all people and students actively participate in sea sports in conformity with natural and geographical conditions of the country.

Last year thousands of swimming pools were built and the existing ones readjusted better at schools in different parts of the country.

Diverse sea sports games will be held in Pyongyang, Wonsan, Sinpo and other places during the months.

Opening ceremonies of the July-August sea sports months were held on July 6 in cities and counties and at schools.

Children are provided with sports goods for the sea sports season.

Koreans Successful at 8th Int'l Chaikovsky Concours

Male and female vocalists from Korea and other countries won prizes in the vocal contests at the 8th International Chaikovsky Concours held in Moscow, according to a Tass report on July 1.

Among the prize winners announced by the vocal music jury, Kim Jin Guk (male) and Cho Hye Gyong (female) of Korea placed 4th and 5th respectively.

Participating in the concours were 74 fine vocalists from different countries.

Int'l Rowing Tournaments

PYONGYANG July 5 (KCNA) – Korean powers Kang Sun Nam and Pak Mun Chol came second in double sculls, Kim Yon third in single sculls and Kim Sang Chol, Kim Gyong Chol, Chon Hyong Guk and Choe Chang Sun third in four sculls at the International Ocean Rowing Tournament held in Bulgaria.

Kang Sun Nam and Pak Mun Chol came second in double sculls at the International Ocean Rowing Tournament held in Hungary.

Moscow Goodwill Games

PYONGYANG July 8 (KCNA) – The DPRK women's volleyball team upset the U.S. team 3-1 (7-15, 15-7, 15-10, 15-3) in the group league match on July 7 at the Goodwill Games in Moscow.

The Korean girls overpowered the opposite team by a wide margin by well combining close-to-net hard drives, beguiling tactics and hitting back while maintaining a tight blockade.

MOSCOW July 14 (KCNA) – Korean boxers defeated U.S. rivals at the Goodwill Games in Moscow.

Korean boxer Chon Gwang Ho beat a U.S. rival 5:0 in the 51 kg category on July 11.

Korean boxers Kim Ji Hyon and Chang Yong Chol beat their U.S. rivals respectively 5:0 in the 54 kg quarter finals on July 12 and in the 48 kg quarter finals on July 13.

The Korean boys were qualified for the semi-finals.

The boxing matches are participated in by excellent boxers from 21 countries including Korea, the Soviet Union Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the United States, Venezuela and Brazil.

Int'l Wrestling

PYONGYANG July 11 (KCNA) – Korean boys O Gyong Ho carried away gold in the 52 kg category and Kim Yong Nam in the 57 kg category at the Freestyle Wrestling Tournament of the Security Organs of Socialist Countries held over July 4-6 in Prague.

Choe Gyong Won finished the runner-up in the 62 kg category and Li Hak Son the third in the 48 kg category.

Korea-Romania Youth Friendship Get-together

PYONGYANG July 14 (KCNA) – A joint performance of Korean and Romanian young artistes participating in the Friendship Get-together of Youths of the Two Countries was given on July 13 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace.

The performance was watched by Ryu Gwan Jin, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and other officials concerned, youth, students and artists in the city.

It was also watched by Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, and his embassy officials in Pyongyang.

Young artistes of the two countries put on stage colorful numbers showing the daily development and strengthening of the friendship and unity between the Korean and Romanian peoples to be acclaimed by the audience.

Performers in Korean and Romanian national costumes hardened their determination to consolidate and develop the fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples and youths of the two countries generation after generation, dancing and singing to the tune of the "March of the World Democratic Youth"

Talented Juveniles in DPRK (2)

6-Year-Old Embroiderer

Four Korean letters above read "Mansu-chugwon" (We wish you long life).

(Continued from No. 1295 issue)

Another little talented girl has appeared in the capital city of Pyongyang, to the joy of all Pyongyang citizens.

Her name is Kim Ryon Hwa. She is 6 years old and likes embroidery. She attends Changchung Kindergarten No. 1 in Songyo District, Pyongyang, and lives in Yongje-dong.

When she was 4, she was playing with her toys beside her aunt, Mrs. Hong Gwang Suk, who was embroidering. Then, while her aunt was away for a little while, Ryon Hwa took a needle and began embroidering. When Mrs. Hong came back, she was very much surprised to see her little niece embroidering well. Since then she preferred embroidering to playing with dolls.

One day, Mrs. Kim Jong Sun, head lecturer of the faculty of embroidery at Pyongyang Art College, visited Ryon Hwa's house as she heard about the 4-year-old embroiderer. Watching the little girl confidently doing her work, Mrs. Kim held her tightly in her arms and cried, "You're a genius! I'm sure you'll be a fine embroiderer one day!"

After that Mrs. Kim often visited her house and taught the young genius. As she was attentive and was highly sensitive to colors, she quickly understood what was taught and improved her skill quickly. She acquired more than eight embroidering skills in a year and a half. She embroiders as quickly as college students who specialize in embroidery.

Kim Ryon Hwa, 6 years old.

One of her embroideries "Rose" is so fantastic that people could hardly believe it was done by a 5-year-old girl unless they actually saw her embroidering it. Ryon Hwa also embroidered flowers, trees and animals which she watched herself.

At the beginning of last year, she began doing a large piece of embroidery which is many times larger than what she used to do.

She used thread in various colors and embroidered the lively figures of sacred cranes on green branches of a pine tree. And above the picture, she embroidered four Korean letters – "Mansu-chugwon", which means "We wish you long life", carrying her best wishes for the long life and good health of President Kim Il Sung. She completed it within 90 days.

As specialists couldn't believe the work to be her own, she had to embroider in front of them so as to convince them.

Ryon Hwa says, "I want to embroider all the flowers of April. I feel as if they want me to. First of all, I want to embroider white apricots which are in full bloom. Because they are the best favorite of Mom and Dad, you know."

(Concluded)

Colorful embroidery of a cock, a butterfly and flowers.

Even Though They Are against Our Wishes (5)

—Memoirs of Parents of Detained Students in South Korea—

(Continued from No. 1,295 issue)

The parents of detained students came to take more active action after the inauguration of the parents conference of detained students.

On July 11, the day following the inauguration of the organization, the members of the conference joined a campus problem counter measure meeting consisting of the opposition groups, and issued a joint statement.

On the following day, some members of the conference took part in the Fifth Conference of the General Students Council as representatives of the conference.

At Yonsei University, a member of the parents conference of detained students read the inaugural declaration of the conference which was organized two days before, and encouraged students there.

It was an epochal incident in the history of south Korean students' movements that parents formally joined a students' meeting, issued a statement, and encouraged them.

After the meeting at Yonsei University, parents of detained students came to take a more active attitude.

The street demonstration at the Kwang Hwa Gate in July 15 occurred after the first court hearing of the arson case of the American Cultural Center was thrown into confusion only to be adjourned. It was the first legal action against parents–five of them were detained for 3 days.

On July 22, they started a sit-in in the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, demanding the release of detained students.

For 9 days consecutively, more than 30 people stayed there overnight, while some others joined the sit-in during the daytime. Still others joined the action in the morning and returned home in the evening, because they were not able to take part in the action full day.

More mothers actively joined the action than fathers, who hesitated to do so because of their official positions or occupations.

In addition, the parents of detained students seemed to be willing to do whatever they could. For example, they attended the grand rally of Korea University for the release of their children and a campus election speech meeting to elect the chairman of the General Students Council of SNU.

Lately mothers attended court hearings, dressed in purple national costumes, because purple is the symbol of peace, love and non-violence.

On Oct. 2, when a court hearing was held for the defendants in the American Cultural Center case, the mothers who attended it wore black flowers on the breasts of their national costumes.

"We want to say that democracy is dead," a mother explained.

"Why Have They Become Conscious Adults?"

The activities of the parents of detained students have come to form strong solidarity among themselves though they had been strangers before.

Many parents are taking care of those students whose home towns are in the countryside, or suffer from poverty as if they were their own children.

Because of the recent domestic social situation the council of parents of detained students seems to be taking roots firmly as another opposition organization in south Korea.

Of course, their activity derives from their common interests as families of detained students, but they are concerned not only with the problems of their children but also more broadly with social and human rights problems.

For example they expressed their opinion in their statements against the campus security law or joined a sit-in of the families of detainees, other than students at a Christian church.

Recently, a leader of a certain international human rights organization visited south Korea and interviewed some parents of detained students. This is understandable from their recent activities.

Anyhow, most people agree that the parents of detained students are not what they were before.

Together with the rise of student movements, a lot of people were detained, but it rarely happened before that the parents of detained students actively expressed their opinions and took action in various forms.

In addition, it is noteworthy that the movements of the parents of detained students take a strong critical attitude to the reality.

What has made them "conscious adults"?

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

July 4

* A friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Wang Fang, member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee.
* A delegation of the Singapore National Union of Journalists headed by its President Goh Choon Kang.
* A delegation of the Peruvian newspaper Le Republica headed by its Director Carlos Maravi Gutarra.
* A Ghanaian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Emmanuel Humphrey Afwireng.
* A delegation of social scientists of Aalborg University of Denmark headed by Professor Jes Adolphsen of the university.

July 5

* A Jilin provincial friendship delegation headed by Shao Xiu, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress of China.

July 6

* A Liaoning provincial friendship delegation headed by Bai Lichen, Deputy Governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government of China.

July 7

* Cesar Lopez Silva, member and Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.
* A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania headed by Ioan Toma, Secretary of the Central Committee of the union.

July 8

* Arne Belling, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to Korea.

July 10

* A delegation of senators of Thailand headed by Senator Khunying Nadaka Suprabhatananda.
* A delegation of the Press Syndicate of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Galal Issa, its Vice President and Deputy Chief Editor of the newspaper Al Akhbar.

July 14

* Children's camping groups of the GDR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the USSR.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

July 10

* A 1986-1990 cooperation plan between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and a 1986 protocol between them were signed in Moscow.

(KCNA)

"South Korea: Violations of Human Rights" (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Kim Keun-tae

"During the month of September, I was subjected to torture in the Anti-Communist Bureau offices of the National Police Headquarters located in Namyoung-dong.

"The inhuman and illegal acts committed against me were an affront to my dignity and a threat to my life. The truth of such intolerable and inexcusable torture must be revealed. Therefore, I demand that the court investigate the circumstances of my torture.

"I am still suffering from the effects of torture. I find it hard to walk and my head hurts every much. I am unable to digest food properly and often lose my balance. My mental health is most seriously affected. My self-respect, my dignity and my faith in humanity have been destroyed. I suffer greatly from these mental agonies, and this is the second reason why I demand an investigation.

"The third reason why I demand an investigation is that I was unable to meet my lawyers until 10 days before this bearing. This is not only a serious violation of the right of self-defence, but also an attempt to conceal the unforgivable torture inflicted on me.

"During the first half of October each time my lawyers applied for an interview with me, I was asked to appear before the prosecutors between 3.30 pm and 5 pm. However, which I arrived at the prosecutors' office they were often out, and on four occasions I had to come back without having me them. Considering these and other facts, I am sure that the prosecutors, in collaboration with some government officals, deliberately tried to conceal the evidence of torture. Finally, the concealment of evidence and the threat to my safety still exists.

"After one torture session I was in intolerable pain. I tried to rest under my blanket but was awakened by some men who attacked me and crushed my heel. As the wound was recovering, a scab formed and I managed to keep it to show as material evidence. Three of my lawyers visited me on 13 December. Since I knew that the Criminal Procedure Code guarantees that a defendant and his lawyers may collect any material for use as evidence in court, I showed the scab to my lawyers and suggested they use it as part of the evidence. However, three prison guards prevented me from handing over the scab to my lawyers. As I expected, as soon as I went back to the prison hospital, 10 men... grabbed me and took away the scab from me by force. I cried, 'Your action to eliminate evidence is also a crime' and even begged, 'Don't do this to me'. This experience means that not only was evidence destroyed, but also that my physical safety is still threatened. I would like to demand again that the court make an impartial and thorough investigation of my torture.

"Next, I want to summarize how I was tortured at the police headquarters last September...

"Whenever I think about what happened in the torture cell, I tremble with anger and humiliation. The police forced me to surrender. They repeatedly said they were going to break me and that is exactly what they did. I was told I was being tortured to drive me to the limits of my physical endurance and to force me to confess. They said they were forced to torture me and anyone else charge with violating the National Security Law. Each time they questioned me about a new fact they tortured me. I was forced to study and memorize what they wanted me to say while I was lying on the torture rack. It goes without saying that my torture was quite deliberately planned and carefully prepared...

"Between 4 and 20 September, I was tortured with electric shocks and water. Each time it lasted about five hours. The electric torture was the main thing, and the 'water torture' was for distributing the shocks resulting from the electrical current. They turned the radio up to maximum volume so that nobody could hear my screams. I screamed so much that my throat swelled and often I couldn't speak at all. Whenever this happened they gave me some medicine. I was subjected to 'water torture' twice on 4 September, and on 5 and 6 September to electric torture. On the 8th, both electric and 'water' torture were applied twice and once on the 10th . . . . On Friday 13 September, the torturers said to me, "This is the Last Supper for you. Today, there is going to be a funeral for you.' After this I was tortured twice with electric shocks. On the 20th,there was one session of electric shock torture and one of 'water torture'. On the 25th, I was beaten severely and after that day the torturers continued to beat met. I didn't sleep at all during the period of torture and I had to starve for about half of the days.

"Because of the torture, I could not eat any food after 13 September. They gave no food on the days of torture. Sometimes, just by giving no food, they made me suffer from psychological pressure and fear, even on days when I wasn't tortured. As an example of psychological torture, a man who seemed to be responsible for my case stopped by the torture cell at 10 a.m. on 8 September and said, 'I will torture this guy myself.' A broad-shouldered man who always carried torture tools in his briefcase said, 'Our undertaking business is about to start. Do you know how Lee Jae-mun died here? He died when his internal organs burst. Now it's your turn. I'll allow you to retaliate after you achieve democracy. Then I'll be on the torture rack instead of you.'

"I was subjected to these kinds of barbaric threats and insults whenever I was tortured. During torture they stripped me naked, tied me to the torture rack and would hurl sexual insults at me. When they actually tortured me my eyes were blindfolded. They would put me on a table with a blanket under me and tie my heels, knees, thighs, stomach and chest to the table. They poured water on my head, chest and groin to help conduct the electricity into my body. Then came the eletric shocks, at first, light and short, then stronger and longer; the electric shock brought me within the shadow of death.

"I was not tortured because I refused to confess: the torture was planned from the start. This is why the torturers did not show any frustration or anger. Some even smiled as they tortured me.

When I faced the reality that some people could remain indifferent to a human being struggling with death, my longstanding faith in humanity began to fade away. With torture tools in their hands, the torturers talked to each other about family matters, such as, 'I don't know how my newly-wed daughter is doing these days', or, 'I wonder how my son did with his physical exam for his college entrance exams.' I do not know how violence such as torture and human love can exist at the same time. . . One of the torturers, when he and I were left alone in the cell, grasped my hand and said in a friendly manner, 'I hate what I'm doing. Get out of here as soon as possible. Why don't you confess everything we ask? Otherwise you are going to die here. 'This man was crying when he was talking to me.

"By 20 September, I became covered all over with wounds and couldn't stand it any more. At last, on 25 September, I gave in to them. Even though I knew the torture was supposed to stop the next day, I could no longer bear it. In groups they beat me up and asked me to beg for my life by crawling on the floor naked. I did what I was told. I wrote in the interrogation records as they demanded."

19 December 1985, Seoul District Court

(To be continued)

25th Anniversary

(Continued from page 1)

who entered the 1950-53 Korean War voluntarily.

The Chinese party and state delegation laid wreaths at the martyrs' cemetery on July 10, observing a moment's silence in memory of fallen Korean and Chinese soldiers.

As a token of friendship, the Order of National Flag First Class was awarded to Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and more medals and orders were conferred upon other officials on July 11.

Before the departure, the Chinese envoys went around monumental edifices, including the Nampo Barrage which was completed just a few weeks before.

Special Friendship

Korea-China Friendship Week to mark the anniversary clearly reconfirmed the bilateral ties and reminded the two peoples that their friendly sentiments are rooted in the Korean War, in which Chinese volunteers helped the Koreans in their struggle against the U.S. forces, sacrificing the great number of lives.

It is said that the quarter-century-long treaty is an embodiment of this blood-tempered relationship, which has made closer their contacts in the realms of politics, economy, culture and military.

President Kim Il Sung, in a message to Chinese party and state leaders dated July 10, said of the significance of the treaty, noting it "has made an important contribution to firmly defending the gains of the revolution and accelerating socialist construction in our two countries and defending peace in Asia and the world."

A message by Mr. Hu and other Chinese top leaders, to President Kim also viewed the treaty signing as "an event of weighty significance in the history of the friendly relations."

The present friendship was described in a speech by Tian Jiyun, head of the Chinese party and state delegation at a mass rally on July 10: "China and Korea are linked by the same mountain and river and the two peoples are as close as real brothers." **(See his address on page 2)**

On the same day, Premier Kang Song San also said, "The Korea-China friendship is friendship of a special nature." **(See his speech on page 2)**

"No force can break it (relation)." This remark by Mr. Jiyun came one day before his leaving for his home.

As major contributors to the development of the friendly ties, both of them cited President Kim Il Sung, the late President Mao Zedong, the late Premier Zhou Enlai and other old leaders of the two nations, who, they said, performed great exploits in laying a solid foundation for and cementing them.

Premier Kang added that reciprocal visits by those leaders provided "a more brilliant historic milestone."

Consistent Stand

"Consistent and unshakable is the stand of the Chinese communist party and government regarding the Korean problem," said Mr. Jiyun.

In his speeches, he strongly urged Washington and Seoul to "positively respond" to Pyongyang's proposals, such as tripartite talks, denuclearization plan, 3-way military meeting, etc. and to create a favourable climate for realizing the peninsula's territorial integrity and resuming north-south dialogues "by their actual deeds."

A relatively long time of his addresses was directed to the 1980 overture for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which he said, indicates the way and means of achieving Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

He praised the bi-system reunification proposal as conductive to the peace and security of Korea and of the rest of the world, characterizing it as "reasonable and realistic."

A mass gymnastic display by 50,000 Pyongyang students on July 11. (KCNA Radiophoto)

3-way Talks

(Continued from page 1)

exercises throughout the northern half of Korea from Feb. 1, 1986, and stop all military exercises while north-south dialogues continued. (Jan. 11, 1986)

3) A three point offer to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear free peace zone. (June 23, 1986)

A statement by a spokesman of the KPA issued on July 14 also noted the DPRK's conviction, saying that "we will never tolerate nuclear war by outside forces on our soil resulting in us being the victims of the aggressor's policy of confrontation." **(See the statement on page 5)**

O Jin U, in his broadcast, attributed the suspension of north-south dialogues directly to Team Spirit 86, the largest military exercises held by Western countries. He argued that the south Korean dismissal of Pyongyang's proposals as a "propaganda ploy" was incorrect. "The south have displayed their negative attitude and bad manners. The problems cannot be solved without sitting down face-to-face," he said.

As for the south Korea's assertion that military problems should be discussed at the MAC, the KPA Minister said "it is necessary to recall that you in actuality, have no competence or say in this mechanism," and explicated that the senior positions on the MAC were entirely occupied by U.S. personnel.

Furthermore, he noted that the so-called "proposals for building trust" brought forward by south Koreans were "U.S. proposals not Korean ones."

Finally, indicating top level talks between Pyongyang and Seoul, Mr. O said "it is not logical to suggest top-level talks in the absence of due consideration to the reasons they were suspended in the first place."

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